Finding Genes, Building Search Strategies and Visiting a Gene Page

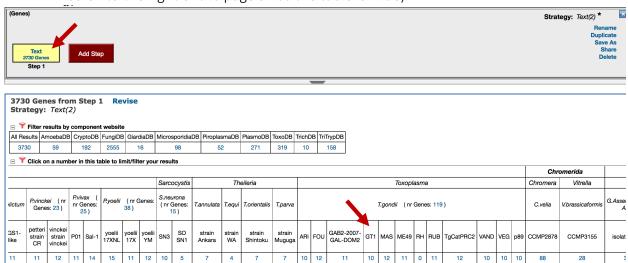
- 1. Finding genes that encode aspartyl proteases using text search. For this exercise navigate to http://eupathdb.org
 - a. Find all genes that contain the word aspartyl in the gene record.

Hint: use the keyword aspartyl "Gene Text Search" box.



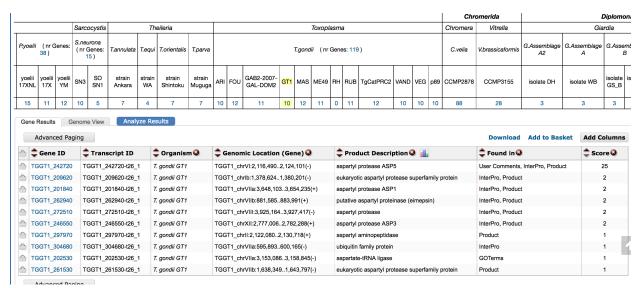
- How many genes did you get?
- Look closely at the different sections of the result page. How many of those are in *Toxoplasma gondii* strain GT1? How did you find this out?

 (*Hint* the filter table is located between the strategy panel and the result table and shows the distribution of results across the organisms that you searched. Click on a number to only display results from a specific species or strain you will have to scroll to the right of the page since the table is wide).



b. Filter your results to only look at the results from *T. gondii* GT1.

To filter your results, click on the number in the box under GT1



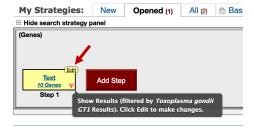
Notice how the number in the box become highlighted in yellow.

c. Examine your results. Specifically look at the Product Description column.

How many genes have the word aspartyl in their description?

d. Revising a search.

Revising a search allows you to change the parameters of a search. To revise a search move your cursor over the box in your search strategy until you see the edit link.



Click on the edit link then click on the "Revise" link

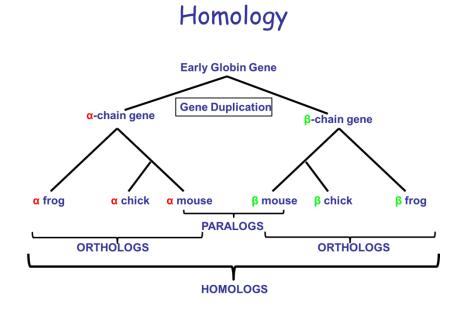


Once you click on revise, on the next popup page, scroll to the "Fields" section and only choose the field called "Gene Product"

Fields 💖	Alias
	☐ EC descriptions
	☐ Gene ID
	☐ Gene notes
\rightarrow	✓ Gene product
	☐ Gene name
	GO terms and definitions
	 Metabolic pathway names and descriptions
	□ Phenotype
	Protein domain names and descriptions
	☐ PubMed
	Rodent Malaria Phenotype
	☐ Similar proteins (BLAST hits v. NRDB/PDB)
	☐ User comments
	select all I clear all

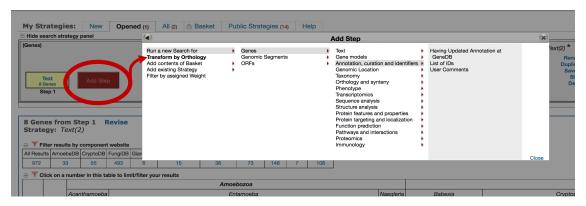
Next click on the "Run Search" button. How did your results change? Look at the product description column – do all genes have the word aspartyl in their descriptions?

2. Leveraging orthology to identify more aspartyl proteases (we will have a discussion on orthology)

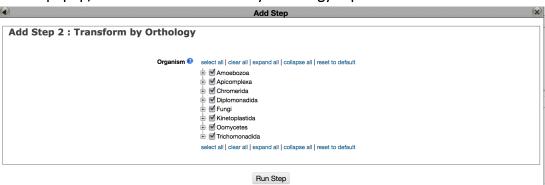


EuPathDB resources have a tool that allows you to transform a list of genes to their orthologs and paralogs across organisms in the database.

a. Starting with your results in part 1, click on the add step button (red button in the strategy panel).

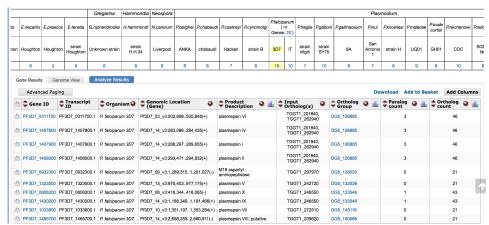


b. In the popup, click on the "Transform by Orthology" option.



Keep the default parameters selected and click on the Run Step button. Think about what are you asking the database to return.

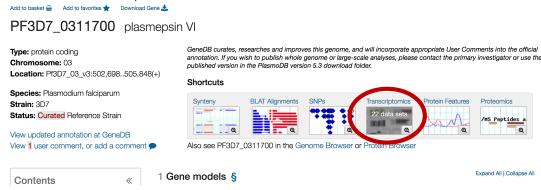
- c. What do you results look like? How many genes in total did you get? What is the distribution of orthologs across apicomplexan (hint: explore the filter table)?
- d. Filter your results to view genes from *Plasmodium falciparum* 3D7. What are the genes called?



3. Exploring specific aspartyl protease gene.

The column called "Gene ID" contains unique gene identifiers for each of the genes in your list. These IDs are also linked to the gene page.

- a. Click on the gene ID for plasmepsin IV (ID: PF3D7 0311700).
- b. Notice you are now on the gene page for plasmepsin IV in PlasmoDB
- c. Try and determine at which stage of the plasmodium life cycle is this gene expressed. To do this go to the transcriptomics section of the gene page (hint: you can click on the transcriptomics short cut at the top of the page or you can scroll down the page until you find this section).



- d. For example look at the first experiment in the list "Erythrocytic expression time series (3D7, DD2, HB3)". Is this gene expressed in this time series?
- e. Now, examine the experiment called "Strand specific transcriptomes of 4 life cycle stages". Is this gene expressed at the stages represented in this experiment? Which stages?
- **f.** Repeat this for each of the aspartyl proteases in *Plasmodium*. Are these proteases expressed at different stages?